#### EUROPE.

Prussia's Foreign Policy Her Chief Difficulty at Present.

Rumors of an Alliance between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY BEING REDUCED TO A PEACE FOOTING.

INSURRECTION OF CIRCASSIANS.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence

PRUSSIA

Accord Between the Government and the Deputies on Questions of Internal Reform-The Foreign Policy of Prussia the Most Important Task.

Berlin, September 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Bismark said that the views of the Government and the Deputies were not so much opposed as they appeared to be, even on the question of Internal Reform. But the most important task now was the foreign policy of

Rumors of an Alliance Between Frussia, Austria, and Russia. Berlin, September 3.—It is said that Count Bismark is endeavoring to form an alliance pe-tween Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

AUSTRIA. The Army Being Reduced to a Peace Footing.

VIENNA, September 3.-The Austrian Government has given orders for a reduction of the army to a peace footing, and the work has suready commenced.

RUSSIA.

Insurrection of Circussians.

Sr. Petersburg, September 1 .- Seven thousand Cheassians captured the town of Sukoum Kalikuly on the 27th of August. The Russians received reinforcements, retook the town, and repulsed several attempts to retake it. Later news states that the insurgents are willing to

submit.
The United States Embassy at Novgorod

-An Invitation Declined. Moscow, September 1.—The United States Embassy have gone to Novgorod. An invitation to visit the cities on the Caspian Sea was

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Triumphant Entry of the Hospodar into Jassy. Jassy, August 31.—The Hospodar has made a triumphant entry in J.asy. He was met on the way by overtures from the inhabitants.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Liverpool, September 3-P. M.-The Breadstuffs market is unchanged. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 3-P. M.-There is no

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, September 2-P. M .- Cae official closing ratefor Consols was 894 for money. The tohowing are the quotations of American securities at the close of business to-day :- United States Five-twenties, 73}; Erie Ranway shares, 46; Hilinois Central

Garibaldi's Last Address to his Volun-

teers. General Garibaldi has published the following

order of the day:-HEADQUARTERS STORO, August 9 -To the Volunteers: Scarcely organizes, you have marched against the enemy. Clothed God knows how, and still worse armed, you have, nevertheless, marched with the enthusiasm by which the holiest of causes inspired you, and with the bearing of warlike veteran soldiers you have responded to the expectations of the King and the country, repulsing the Austrians in ten sanguinary en-gagements. The noble victims strewn along your

glorious path; testify to the desperation of the contests that have taken placed. Chiassi, Castellini Lombardi, Bottini, and bundreds of our bravest are no more. These gaps will be very difficult to fill up in your ranks. Your wounded and mutilated comrades have been prostrated by thousands, and, nevertheless. I have not seen the slightest sign of discouragement among you -I have not heard a single word of despair The still incomplete liberation of your enslaved brethren has been your only complaint; with emotion I have heard none but the cry of war resound in your ranks. During the truce you have been patient and fined with zeal. You been accustomed to the management of arms-an exercise necessary for large a number of all your young rades. With pride I have heard you sigh for the end of a truce which found you in course of pursuing the enemy; and when, at the expiration of this truce, you received the order to rush anew to the fight, I found you animated by that joyous satisfaction with which men go to a banquet. May God bless you! Italy may feel proud of you, and if at the end of a month you will still have occupied in the exercises of war, the foreigner has not ceased to make excessive demands, them, by the side of our brave

great but unhappy people. Arrival of the "City of New York"-King Wil liam's Message-Speeches by Count Bismark-Italy-Russia.

brethren of the army (yes, I declare it in the

inspiration of the national conscience), we will break the last fetters that still dishonor this

The steamer City of New York brings Euro pean files of the 22d of August. The following is the text of the message of the King of Prussis, announcing the territorial annexations; —
"We, William, by the grace of God, King of
Prussia, etc., make anown unto all as follows:—

"The Governments of the Kingdom of Hano ver, the Electorate of Hesse, and the Duchy of Nassau, as well as the tree city of Frankfort, have, through taking part in the hostile attitude of the former Germanic Diet, placed themselves in open state of war with Prussia. They have refused neutrality, as well as the alliance offered them repeatedly, and even in the last hour, by Prussia, under promise of guaranteeing to then their territorial possessions. They have taken active part in the war of Austria against Prussia. and have brought down upon themselves and their countries the decision of war. This decision has, by the will of God, resulted against them. Political necessity compels us not to remyest them with the power of government of which they have been deprived through the victorious progress of our army. If they were to retain their independence the said countries would, on account of their geographical position, through a hostile, or even only a doubtful attitude of their Governments, be able to cause difficulties and obstacles to Prussian policy and military action far exceed ing the measure of their actual power and importance. It is not a craving for acquisition of territory, but a sense of duty of protecting our hereditary States from recurring dangers, and

to give to the national reconstruction of Ger-many a broader and firmer foundation, which compels us to unite forever with our monarchy. the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort. We know that only part of the population of those States shares with us the conviction of this necessity. We respect and honor those feelings of fidelity and allegiance which bind the inhabitants of those States to their former princely houses, and to their inde-pendent political institutions. But we trust that actual participation in the progressive develop-ment of the national Union, along with a tenient treatment to all justifiable peculiarities, will facilitate the unavoidable transition into the new and greater community. We request the two Houses of Parliament to give the requisite constitutional assent to the intended union, and place before them the necessary bill

in this respect.
"Given at Berlin, August 16. (Signed) WILLIAM.

(Countersigned) Count von Bismark Schonhaussen, Von der Heydt, Von Room, Count von Itzenplitz, Von Muhler, Count zur Lidde, Von Selchow, Count Eulenburg."

Speeches by Count Bismark. Count Bismark made the following statements in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 18th

of August:"According to the peace prelimination of the charge of ries, the North Germans will have the charge of regulating the national relations of the Southern Confederation. To carry out this task we shall have to examine whether the want or this organization is left more strongly by the populations of South Germany than by their Govern-ments, as it now happens that we see Prussian soldiers who pass beyond the line of demarcation exposed to the popular animosity. It is for us next to impart solid foundations to the new union. I believe that in trying to extend them too far their solidity would be diminished. We not, for instance, submit a State like Bayaria to such conditions as we intend now to impose upon certain States of the North. Let us try first to establish a powerful Prussia, a powerful crown domain of the directing State. The tie of a close union by which we mean to form Northern Germany will not be so strong as an incorporation.

"Nevertheless, there are only two or three modes to prevent allied races constrained by their Governments turning their arms against us. The first of these is incorporation and complete fusion of the populations with Prussia, and in especial of the hostile functionaries who will remain attached to the old Governments. The Government does not consider that it ought to surmount these difficulties at a single leap, as is the custom of the Latin peoples, but it will proceed in the German manner by humoring the institutions suited to these populations, and accustoming them gradually to their new situation. The second course is the partition of the rights of sovereignty, that is, the esta-blishment of a mintary sovereign and a civil sovereign. Compelled by circumstances, we must endeavor to apply this system in Saxony. I had at one time a marked preference for this method, but after the unpressions I have reecived from the reorganization of Schleswig-Holstein, I am airaid such a system would become a source of collisions which might lead to coolness of the annexed countries towards

their new masters.

\* \* \* "Vengeance does not appertain to
us. We must do what is a necessity for the
Prussian State, and must consequently not allow
our elves to be guided by any dynastic sympathy. People have already learnt to appreciate us even in those very countries. Hanoveriaus have already said to me, 'Preserve our dynasty for us; but if that is not possible, then try at least not to parcel out our territory, but take it entire.' As regards our allies, they have only been few in numbers or weak; out duty, no less than prudence, ordains that we should keep our word, even to the smallest among them. The less pesitation Prussia shows in sweeping her enemies from the map, the more is she bound strictly to keep her word with her friends. It is precisely in Southern Germany that faith in our political loyalty will have great weight. As for the Constitution of the empire of 1849, it will only be one of the forms through which the problem I have just pointed out will find its dution. I admit that in theory that constitution proceeds with more strictness and consistency than our scheme, the union, because t makes, so to speak, of the different sovereigns the subjects, the vassals of the future Emperor of Germany, but these sovereigns will be more disposed to concede rights to an ally, a functionary of the union, than to an emperor and I shall have to enter more fully into the question during the debate upon the bills I shall have to lay before you to-day, and the bills for the elections to the Parliament, In honor of Count Bismark, Herr von Room, Minister of War, and General Moltke, Chief of Staff, who directed the movements of the army during the war, a grand dinner was recently

given at Kroll's Hotel, Berlin.

Count von Bismark said:—"Permit me, gen-tlemen, to sav a few words of thanks in the name of the two Generals and of myself for the eloquent manner in which the chief burgomas ter of this city has spoken of us. We accept your thanks, your wishes, your acknowledgments in so far as all three of us belong to the great body whose health my honorable neighbor on the right has proposed, viz., the Prussian army—(bravo!)—we claim no other merit than that due to the said body which I proudly call the first in the civilized world—(cneers)—and to which we belong each of us according to the military position allotted to him in the service of the King.

When the Fatherland was in danger and in eed, this city proved that under the gloss of Berlin wittiness lives a deep and noble spirit cheers), always ready to sacrifice itself and its all for the common good—for King and country. (Cheers.) Then all colors have been blended into one, in the feeling that when the Fatherland is in danger, when the King calls, we are all the children of one country, and in this feeling the city of Berlin, whose political life has been more stirring than than that of any other city in the country, has always gone before us with a most exalted example."

Baron Ricasoli has addressed the following circular to the prefects and sub-prefects of

"Last night I communicated the news of the signature of the armistice, and negotiations for peace will now commence, which the Govern ent will endeavor to render honorable and useful to the country. Impress upon the people, and also upon the press, that this is no time for resistance or recrimmation. The internal and external condition of the country is known to every one. But if true patriotism brings to light the evils of the country, it also knows how to conceal them when necessary, and to remedy them in due season. It is patriotism we need now, the essential characteristic of which is not to substitute personal desires for the necessities of the country. Bitter controversy and inopportune recrimination would be a proof of internal weakness, which would benefit our enemies in every manner, and disturb the action of the Government, which has now more than ever need to be free, and to be supported by public opinion in entering upon the peace negotiations. I feel that the Government has a right to the confidence of Italiaus, for it will do everything that can conduce to the weltare of the country. It is resolved to fulfil its duty to the end, and to exert all its efforts to enable Italy to issue stronger and more assured from her present position. Confidence in the Government, concord and moderation among the citizens, such are the sentiments from which will arise the strength that will enable triumph over all obstacles, and accomplish in a sitting manner the destroice of the nation.

"The President of the Council of Ministers,

United States District Court-Judge Cad-walader.—The United States vs. William Robinson The defendant was charged with passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession, counterfeit tractional currency notes. The trial of the case oc-cupied the whole of yesterday's session. The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty. guilty.
This was the last case ready for trial before a jury.

Anormen Pandon.—Alexander R. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, W. V., a member of the Rebei Congress, and an officer of the Rebei army, was pardoned by President Johnson a few days since.

## The St. Petersburz Journal says that Mr. Fox and the other members of the United States

# and the other members of the United States Mission, after the interview with the Emper expressed a desire to see Kommissare, who saved his Majesty's life. Having been conveyed to Peterhoff for this purpose, Mr. Fox, addressing Kommissarow, said:—'Sir, I have come here to express to you my personal respect, and to congratulate you in the name of the United States at having been chosen by Divine Providence to save a life so dear, not only to Russia, but to the whole world." These words having been interpreted for Kommissarow, he returned thanks. The Americans present then shook him by the band, and asked him for his photo-

him by the hand, and asked him for his photograph. Kommissarow, with much emotion, promised to send it, and desired M. Abaza, the interpreter, to express his deep gratitude to his triends in the New World. THE SEPTEMBER FASHIONS.

The Americans in Russia.

Etyles of Ladies' Dresses, Talmas, Basques, Sacques, Sleeves, Etc.—New Patterns. The beginning of this season presents quite numerous changes in the modes of dresses, basques, talmas, etc., as well as of bonnets, aiready described; but many of the features of

aiready described; but many of the features of the spring and summer styles are retained. There are to be more variations in trummings than in shapes. Gored skirts are still the prevailing style, but they are more elaborately trimmed than heretofore in rich material.

On no previous occasion have there been so many attractive styles. The peplum, or pointed basque, which is very pretty, is made short and pointed at the back, open at the sides, and is pointed in front. The back is close fitting, and the front loose. A belt is worn. The basque is trimmed with passementerie and The basque is trimmed with passementerie and jet ornaments, and may be without sleeves, but later in the fall sleeves will be necessary for warmth. In suits there is an ingenious way of imitating a peplum basque for warm weather. It is to attach a basquine to a belt, to be worn over the skirt. The body of the dress serves a

over the skirk. The body of the dress serves a double purpose—a dress for the house and a basque for the street.

Steeveless racques for outdoor wear are quite new, and are designed particularly for very young ladies. They are loose, of medium length, and the right side of the front is drawn to the left shoulder where it butters. left shoulder, where it buttons, and thence slopes gradually to the centre. It has a rather

raceful appearance. Telmas will be much worn during the present nonfu, but as the weather becomes colder acques will take their place. A new pattern or a talma, either of cloth or velvet, is on exhibition. When made of velvet and trimmed with fringe and passementerie, with jet, it is elegant. It is cut in points, one at the back, one at the back of the arm, and the other in front,

A beautiful evening dress is of canary-colored sitk, the skirt goring and with small plans. Narrow scarlet velvet ribbon, in diamond-shaped squares, with parallel lines between them, forms part of the trimming. Within these lines white Cluny lace is set, giving a pretty effect. The jacket is narrow at the sides, square in front, and just double the width of the sides—the back being square and one-third deeper than the front. The coat-sleeves are trimmed to match the skirt—the lace being narrower.

A dress of light blue silk is trimmed with white satin an inch wide, with very narrow black velvet running through the centre. One row of this runs around the bottom, above which three rows are in half squares, and the entire front breadth is trimmed to the waist. Each seam is covered from the belt to the line of the trimming, and finished with a small tassel. The waist and sleeves are trimmed to The buttons have a jet centre and white edge.

A neat and elegant style of trimming a dress

of peplum basque and gored skirt is with three rows of velvet, the middle one of contrasting color, white on light silk, and the others of the same shade as the dress. The velvet extends around the skirt, and medallions are set on the white, about two inches apart.

A Gabriel dress of rose-colored silk is trimmed with black velvet ribbon, in forms resembling somewhat a pyramid. There are eight of these, at equal distances on the skirt, each fluished with three tassels. The sleeves and waist are trimmed in like manner, the sleeve having three small tassels at the top.

Belts will be made of the same material as the

dress, and trimmed to match the dress. Coat sleeves are almost universally worn, some quite full at the top, but all small at the There is, however, a great variety o A pretty sleeve is very full at the top and the front is cut in three points-one at the elbow, one above, and the other below it, each being finished with a tassel. Another sleeve is ull over the back of the arm, and the inside is plain. For evening dress, a sleeve consisting o wo puffs, with narrow bands at the top, elpow and wrist, is quite pretty. There is a prospect that loose, wide sleeves will be revived before

Morning dresses are now made with long flow ng sleeves over a plain coat sleeve. The seam o he loose sleeve is left open and tastened with a single button at the hand, and fails away in s ong, deep point.

There is a new invention for looping dresses It consists of a short chain or stik cord, fastened to clasps, which can be attached to any part of the dress, either outside or inside. on the outside, the dress can be lowered on entering a building almost instantly by slipping the dress from the lower clasp. The skirt can be looped again very easily and quickly on passing out. The clasps are made in silver, steel for and the control of the c teel, jet, and silk cord. In children's dresses there is no great change

They are sometimes made with a double skirt, and all are much trimmed.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

The Programme as Altered.

The decision of the President to visit St Louis of course alters the programme as originally published. The following is the new

Friday, 8:10 A. M.—Leave Chicago and arrive at Springfield at 5 P. M.
Saturday, 9 A. M.—Leave Springfield and arrive at St. Louis at 2 P. M. Sunday .- Remain at St. Louis.\* Monday, 8 A. M. - Leave St. Louis and arrive at Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

Tuesday, 11 A. M .- Leave Indianapolis, and arrive at Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Leave Cincinnati, and arrive at Columbus at 3 P. M.

Thursday, 8 A. M.—Leave Columbus, and arrive at Pittsburg at 8 P. M. rive at Pittsburg at 6 P. M. Friday, 10 A. M. - Leave Pittsburg, and arrive

at Harrisburg at 8-20 P. M.
Saturday, 8-45 A. M.—Leave Harrisburg, and
arrive at Baltimore at 12 M. Leave Baltimore at 3.15 P. M., and reach Washington at 5 P. M.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Consequently, their services being no longer required, the jurors were discharged from further at-

## THIRD EDITION

THE GREAT CONVENTION OF

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT

ORGANIZATIONS.

BATTLE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

COSSIP OF THE SALONS.

DEMANDS OF THE LOYALISTS.

Equality Before the Law.

NOTHING BUT TRUE DEMOCRACY

TO BE TOLERATED.

Only Loyal Unionists for Congress.

Treason to be Made Odious.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The process of regulating and prescribing

beforehand the proceedings of a great National

Convention is extremely interesting; a glance

behind the curtain discloses performances which

are very curious, and sometimes very astonish

ing. On the floor of the Convention itself, it is

but seldom that anything of consequence is

accomplished. Like an automaton, the vast,

unwieldy body each day goes through the pro-

gramme which the leading spirits have arranged

for it in the parlors and corridors of the hotels

on the previous evening. This was especially

the case with reference to the late Wigwam

gathering in this city, but with this marked

peculiarity-the leading spirits were so tew in

number that you could sum them up on the

In the great Convention of Southern Unionists

now in session in our city, every man is a lead-

ing spirit; and it is in this respect that it differs

most essentially from its Wigwam predecessor.

The consequence of this peculiarity is that an

immense amount of wire-pulling is done, and an

immense amount of argument directed at a

The Permanent Organization of the Con-

might have been considered settled, so univer-

sal was the opinion of the delegates that ex-

Governor Pease, of Texas, was the proper person

for the position. But yesterday morning the

tables began to turn in favor of ex-Attorney-

General Speed. The Tennessee delegation pro-

nounced openly in his favor, which was a great

accession to his strength; and by the time that

the Committee on Permanent Organization held

their meeting, immediately after the adjourn-

so complete that his selection for that position

The way in which this change in the minds

of the delegates was brought about is interest

ing. Governor Pease is an advocate of uncon-

faithful and true to the Union through the

darkest days of the war. For this reason he

was at one time the almost unanimous

choice of the delegates. Since then,

however, parties who are interested, per-

sonally and politically, in the success of

the coming elections in the North, have

been at work with the Southern delegates.

Their only argument is the fear that, if the Con-

vention pronounces in favor of negro suffrage,

success at the polls throughout the North will

be jeopardized. For this reason the effort was

made, and it has resulted successfully, to head

off the unconditional negro suffrage men in the

selection of the permanent Chairman of the

Convention. So immense was the pressure

brought to bear by the anti-suffrage men, that

some delegates who were yesterday afternoon

placed on the Committee on Permanent Organi-

zation simply because they were piedged to the

support of Governor Pease, are accused of

"going back" on their pledges, and giving their

Ex-Attorney-General Speed was not fixed

one of their number, but because he was not the

patriotism and unswerving loyalty.

support to Mr. Speed.

On Sunday evening the question of

fingers of one hand.

single auditor.

was made certain.

#### The Negro-Suffrage Men have Gained their First Victory, and that was in the selection of the Hop. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, as temporary Chairman of the Convention. The first choice of the anti-suffrage men for this position was Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; and the selection of Mr. Durant was a severe blow, from the effects of which they have not yet recovered. Aside from this question, however, the dignified manner in which he presided yesterday gained him the applause of all parties in the Convention. The Negro-Suffrage Question

has been handled in the same way as that of the permanent organization, which last was, in truth, but a part of the former. An immense pressure is being brought to bear against all the delegates from the Gulf States, who, as a general rule, are perfectly rapid on the suffrage question, as well as against many from Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia, to persuade them to back down from the position which they have assumed from the first.

But notwithstanding their defeat on the ques-

tion of permanent organization,

The argument used in this case is the same as in the other-pegio suffrage will throw the November elections into the hands of the John sonites. Against this the Southern radicals present the single argument that without negro suffrage they cannot remain at their present

John Minor Botts, of Virginia, is the only man of prominence from the South who was originally committed in opposition to negrosuffrage. The principal opposition comes entirely from the Honorary Delegates from the Northern States.

This interference, as it is called, is highly resented by many of the Southern radicals, They maintain that the original call embodies the recommendation of negro suffrage as the chief duty of the Convention, and if delegates from the North assembled here to welcome and encourage them, it is in exceedingly bad taste for them to endeavor to defeat the main object of

the Convention. The result of the contest which will be fought on to-morrow and the succeeding day is extremely doubtful. A split in the Convention is predicted m some quarters. At any rate, it is probable that if negro suffrage is defeated in the Convention, the leading radicals from the south "will take the responsibility" of issuing a manifesto to Congress and the people, over their own names as individual citizens, declaring that negro suffrage is the only safety of the loyal men of the South.

The presence in the procession yesterday of Frederick Douglass

has created an immense sensation, and a strong effort has been made to have him excluded from he Northern Convention. One person who was fully committed to this course went to Governor Hamilton, of Texas, to secure his co-operation. The response that he received was this:-"It is my opinion that Fred. Deuglass has more brains than either you or J."

The result of the effort to exclude Fred. Douglass from the Northern Convention will probably be an invitation for him to take a seat on the floor of the Southern Convention. The subject is being seriously discussed, and already finds many advocates.

About the Hotels last evening there were assembled an immense throng. Although hundreds of delegates were already present, as many as six or seven hundred fresh arrivals were noted during the day. The rain, however, seriousty interfered with arrangements which had been made for serenading Generals Butler and Geary, and other prominent men.

It did not, however, deter the Republican In vincibles, who, as they marched down Chesna street, while the rain was falling in torrents, with torches glaring and banners flying, presented an imposing appearance.

### GREAT CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

HON. JAMES SPEED ELECTED PRESIDENT.

DELEGATES NUMBER OF ment of the Convention, the change had been

Reports of Committees.

ditional negro suffrage, believing that it is the Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., only guarantee of protection that can be given the loyal men of the South, who remained

> At a few minutes past 10 o'clock the tempo ary Chairman, Hon. T. J. Durant, said:-"The hour having arrived to which we ad-ourned on yesterday, I will now call the meet-

> lack, who will deliver the opening prayer." While the audience rose to their teet in reverence, was given the

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Matlack. Almighty God, our Father who art in Heaven We recognize Thee as the Father of the spirits of all men. We recognize ourselves as a common brotherhood. We recognize a community in the family of man that makes it proper for ali, nowever inclined and governed, to say, Our ather who art in Heaven!

We come with gratitude in our hearts; we come with an humble trust; we have occasion of rejoicing; we have reason for reverence, for earnest solemnity, for deep solicitude, and we ask Thy guidance.

We pray Thee that our nation may learn to deal justly and love mercy and walk humbly before Thee. We pray that this convocation may help to develop a sentiment which shall recognize that "righteousness exaltern a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."
We ask Thy blessing on its deliberations; we

recognize in those who are present men who were twied, and by Thy might strengthening them, have sustained every test, and are here upon by the anti-suffrage men because he was to testify their devotion to God, as well as cor candidate of the negro-suffrage men. His to prepare for securing the permanent bless-ings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi-ness to themselves, and to all men as well.

Ob, do Thou regard them favorably, and take qualifications for the disfinguished honor can be questioned by no one who respects true

the directing of their minds, and aid them to determine such lines of action as shall lead to the most permanent and glorious results. We ask these blessings in the name and for the sake of our dear Redeemer, Jesus Christ!

Committee on Credentials. The following report was then submitted from

the Committee on Credentials:-Resolved. That this Convention receive the report of the members of each State as to the qualifications of its members.

Texas 15, Louisiana 18, Tennessee, 81, Virginia 61, West Virginia 51, Georgia 8, Alabama 4, Kentucky 13, Mississippi 3, Missonri 30, Arkansas 30, North Carolina 6, Marsland 60, Delawire 6, Florida 7, District of Columbia 27, Parel 300

Total, 392.

The Committee on Credentials have examined them, and report them as members of this Convention, and entitled to seats.

G. W. ASHMUN, Chairman.

DELEGATE FROM MISSOURI. -There is an additional delegate from Missouri just arrived entitled to admission.

The Chairman-That will be a question to be iccided when the Convention is permanently organized.

A Delegate-I would like to have the names read, so that any delegate present whose name s not recorded may be added. The Chairman-The names have not been em-

bodied in the report of the Committee. No motion is in order but to recommit.

A Delegate-1 want the names of the delegates. (Cries of "No! No!")

The report was then unanimously adopted. Committee on Permanent Organization. The Chairman:-

The next business is the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Is the Chairman of that Committee prepared to report? Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Chairman, Secretary of State of Tennessee, presented the following

The Committee on Permanent Organization have the honor to report the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention:-

President-Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky. (Great cheers, and many delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats.) Throughout the reading of the following officers great enthusiasm prevatted-Governor Brownlow, and Hov. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, being cheered in particular.

VICE-PRESIDENTS. E. M. Pease, of Texas. Anthony Fernandez, Louisiana. Joseph W. Field, Mississippi. Joseph W. Field, Mississippi,
D. H. Bingham, Alabama.
Colonel O. B. Hart, Florida,
Governor W. G. Brownlow, Tennessee,
Joseph H. Glover, Kentucky.
George P. Strong, Missouri.
H. C. Cole, Georgia.
Rev. Hope Baine, North Carolina.
Hon, John Minor Botts, Virginia.
Governor A. J. Boreman, West Virginia.

Governor A. J. Boreman, West Virginia. Gen. Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia. Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Maryland. Gen. A. A. C. Rogers, Arkansas. Thomas B. Coursey, Delaware.

SECRETABLES. Samuel C. Mcrcer, Tennessee, Colonel Weston Flint, Missouri, John T. Ensor, Maryland. Henry W. Davis, Mississippi, Cotone' Charles C. Gill, Kentucky. . W. Wynne, North Carolina. John H. Adams, Delaware. Judge M. J. Sattoll, Alabama, Dr. G. K. Grimer, Virginia. J. N. Boyd, West Virginia. Je-se Stenoil, Texas. Peter A. Fennerty, Arkansas. E. Hiestand, Louisians, John W. Price, Florida.

D. B Brown, District of Columbia.
For Chaplain of the Convention, the Rev. John B. Newman, D. D., of Louisiana. Judge Safford, of Alabama, said:-I beg leave respectfully to decline accepting the appointment of Secretary from Alabama, as it does not comport with my convenience to fill it.

The Chairman—That vacancy will have to be supplied by the State delegation after the permanent organization is effected. [Continued in our next edition.]

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN DELEGATES To the Southern Loyalist Convention, held at Horticultural Hall.

The delegates from the Northern States to attend the great Southern Loyal Convention, met in convention at Horticultural Hall this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. The members began to assemble at an early hour, and it soon became apparent that the hall was entirely too imited in extent to accommodate all. When the meeting was called to order, at 10.30 A. M., the Hall was densely crowded.

As Andrew Curtin entered the Hall he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. Governor Curtin called the meeting to order. Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, rose and said, that the Hall was so small that it would not accommodate one-sixth of all the delegates, and moved that they adjourn to Penn Square.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, it was moved that the Convention adjourn to

meet in front of the League House. The meeting adjourned to meet in front of the League House. There was an immense gathering in Front of the League House on Broad street, and a brass

band discoursed some excellent music. The meeting was called to order, and Gov-ernor Cartin expressed a wish to despatch the

wisiness of the meeting quickly.

W. D. Kelley—It must be obvious to all who are here that this Convention is not and never was designed to be a Convention to form or express opinions which shall bind any one. We are here to greet the Southern Union and I move we adjourn, that as individuals we may attend the meeting of the Southern Loyal Convention. He moved to adjourn sine du Mr. Hoxie, of New Jersey, rose.

Mr. Kelley interrupted. It is not a fact that the Northern delegates adourned without expressing an opinion. moved that as representatives of Northern States we adopt the sentiments of the Committee on Reconstruction, and that we do not mean to take any other issue, than that the President should be rebuked for calling the Congress a socailed Congress. He moved that a resolution be adopted to adjourn, and meet at the call of

William D. Kelley said there would be opportunity in public assemblage to express each one his individual opinions. He said that Philadelhis individual opinions. He said that Philadelphia will have a grand series of public meetings. He said that this is no time to be muzzled. Mr. Scovel, of New Jersey, expressed a hope that Pennsylvania will see that at the coming session of Congress New Jersey will do her duty. Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, moved that the Convention be called together after the adjournment of the loyal Convention. He thought that this will be the time to express our opinions.

Governor Morton, of Indiana (enthusiastic

Governor Morton, of Indiana (enthusiastic cheering)—In coming here I supposed I came to attend a National Convention. I hope the delegates from the North and South will meet together. I agree that it is not proper that the

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]